

## 'AL' SMITH RETURNS, PREDICTING VICTORY

Finds Up-State Pendulum Swinging in Direction of Democrats.

## 'PEOPLE WANT CHANGE'

Starts City Campaign To-night at Newtown High School.

"I confidently believe that I, in company with my associates on the ticket, will be charged by the people with control of the State government on the 1st of next January."

Alfred E. Smith, at Grand Central Station yesterday, thus sized up the situation on his return from his up-State speaking tour of two weeks. All that is necessary to finish the job, he is convinced, is a chance he will have this week of presenting his arguments in New York city.

The nominee said he was more than pleased with his swing around the circle in Republican territory. For most of the journey he was accompanied in his private car by Mayor James W. Flenning of Troy, nominee for Comptroller, and Dwight R. La Du, running for State Engineer and Surveyor. From time to time James A. Hamilton, nominee for Secretary of State, and Mayor George R. Lunn of Schenectady, nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, were with the party. At several points Dr. Royal S. Copeland, on the ticket for United States Senator, spoke from the same platform.

### Week's Schedule.

Mr. Smith returns to New York city physically fit to make a hard fight. He does not intend to break his rule of making no more than one speech a night. To-night he will invade Queens, appearing at the Newtown High School in Elmhurst. To-morrow night he speaks in Tammany Hall. Wednesday night the candidate goes to Brooklyn. On Thursday night he will be in Richmond, on Friday in the Bronx. The last speech of the week will be made in the Lexington Opera House on Saturday night.

It is understood Mr. Smith has received a number of things which he believes will be effective campaign material for his city campaign.

When the former governor stepped from his car yesterday he was met by Mrs. Smith and other members of his family; John F. Gilchrist, License Commissioner, and a close personal friend; Joseph N. Proskauer, chairman of his campaign committee; Mrs. Henry Moscowitz and others of his campaign staff. He informed them that so far as he was concerned politics was taboo for the day. It was to be a day of rest for him. The candidate went directly to church and then had breakfast. From there he went to see his mother, at 9 Middagh

street, Brooklyn. The remainder of the day he spent at his summer home at Sea Gate.

### His Survey.

"Back in New York after a two weeks trip through the State," declared the Democratic candidate in his statement surveying the situation, "I feel confident we have impressed upon the minds of the people the justice underlying our claim that the Democratic ticket will receive a support not accorded to it at any election in recent years."

"In every city we have visited enthusiasm was at its highest point, confidence was expressed on the part of the leaders of the party and citizens of independent political thought were active in the reception accorded to us. "Any forecast of the result predicated upon the size and numbers of the crowds would not tell the full story. The quiet underground sentiment undoubtedly favors the election of the Democratic ticket. There is every evidence that the pendulum is swinging that way. Dissatisfaction over the Administration in Washington can be easily ascertained by inquiry from the man in the street."

"Moreover, there is general disappointment apparent, after inquiry, with the administration in Albany. Negative sentiment is not always controlling, but a desire expressed in no uncertain terms for a change that means the advancement of the progressive platform of the party in the State backed up by the candidates qualified in every respect to translate the promise into action, has given hope and encouragement not only to the rank and file of the party, but to forward looking citizens generally."

Mr. Smith referred to his method of attack, saying:

### "Few Against Many."

"From every platform throughout the State I have answered all of the claims of accomplishment set forth by Gov. Miller. Further than that I have asked him questions that the electorate of the State have reason to believe he should answer. Whether he refrained therefrom because of embarrassment or as a matter of political expediency, I do not venture to suggest. The fact nevertheless remains that they are unanswered, and so far as the electorate is concerned his position is unknown."

"I have been impressed, as have other candidates on the State ticket who accompanied me, by the lively interest of the women voters. Unlike the campaigns of years ago, they have set a pace that keeps the citizenship generally on the alert to understand the difference between promise and performance. The record is clear and cannot be disputed, even by fancy statements concocted by press bureaus that would at a time of election misrepresent the facts and attempt to paint a picture that has no real existence."

Mr. Smith said he was particularly impressed with the efficiency of the up-State police and the interest they seemed to take in seeing that the meetings were properly protected.

"In the week of the campaign that remains," he continued, "the great population of the city of New York will be made acquainted with the prominent issues of the campaign. About the result, when all the facts are known, there can be no doubt. Government designed to help the few against the many cannot survive in this progressive age."

"All that is required is the opportunity to deliver the message. That opportunity we expect will be afforded to us in the week left before the people will make their decision. After a survey of the up-State cities, as well as the country parts of the State, I have no misgivings as to what that decision will be."

## WALL ST. HOLDS \$250,000 ON MILLER-SMITH RESULT

Betting Commissioners Have \$250,000 More Awaiting Takers, but Tammany Insists Upon Odds Here, Although Up-State Betting Is Even.

More than \$250,000 is in the hands of stakeholders in the financial district awaiting the outcome of the gubernatorial contest, according to estimates of Wall Street.

Another \$250,000 is held by betting commissioners awaiting takers. It is predicted that the total of wagers that probably will be placed will be swelled to more than \$1,000,000 by election day. That indicates on the one hand that for an off year, interest in the State election is unusually keen and furthermore that betting is more than likely to be close.

Owing to the fact that backers of Gov. Miller mobilized their funds on their selected candidate, Miller opened a strong favorite, at odds of 9 to 5. Initial bets were made when the world series baseball games were being played, which is somewhat earlier than in former years. Those long odds appeared attractive to Tammany Hall followers with the result that virtually all money left in the hands of stakeholders to be placed at those odds was covered in comparatively short order. Since then odds on Gov. Miller have gradually shortened. A number of small wagers have been reported made

within the past week or so at even money, but most of the betting has been done at 4 to 5 and 11 to 10, with Smith backers taking the short end.

In Syracuse, the home town of Gov. Miller, betting on the chances for his reelection has been largely at even money. Just why Miller is quoted as a favorite over "Al" Smith in this city is explained by the decrease in registration that is expected to reduce Smith's anticipated plurality.

On the Calder-Copeland race for Senator, odds have varied from 3 to 1 to 3 to 1, with Calder, the Republican nominee, the favorite.

The longest "reasonable" price quoted on any candidate is on the chances of Magistrate John E. McGeehan, Democrat, running for City Judge. Bets are understood to have been made at 4 to 1 and 5 to 1 that he would win.

Among the freak bets so far reported was one of \$20,000 against \$100 that Cassidy, the Farmer-Labor-Socialist candidate for Governor would be defeated.

Substantial even money bets have been made on District Attorney Rusten, Republican, running for reelection in Brooklyn.

## MILLER NOW CONFIDENT OF DEFEATING AL SMITH

Continued from First Page.

These weeks of close association with him enable this writer to state what his reasons are. In the first place, the Governor dismissed the vote of 1920 as having no bearing on this contest. It was a Presidential year. There is a big independently minded vote which cannot be controlled and which does not express itself in any traditional fashion. Smith was the incumbent, with the tactical advantage always enjoyed by an incumbent. It was a time, also, when people were still fond of excitement in politics, not yet weary of the old ballyhoo.

This is a contest utterly distinct from that of 1920. Signs show everywhere, in the Governor's judgment, that the voters are sick and tired of more ballyhoo, they seek a further period of quiet, sound readjustment, and that good works along that line are going to count more heavily with them than even the attractive personality and (as he puts it) the costly failures of Smith.

He believes his good work will count, particularly with probably half a million voters who no longer care a rap for old party affiliations, but who unemotionally demand good performance. The average party leader assumes that people are still voting under the hypnotism of party emblems; still herding like sheep. Miller does not think so at all, and believes that he stands much better than Smith with the independents, who will control this election.

Varying his thought only a trifle, the Governor believes that the time has come in political campaigns to be perfectly frank with the people, that the time has come to appeal to their minds rather than to their theatrical instincts.

He believes that they are now ready to listen and ponder over facts and figures, are more influenced by the record than by lively monologue seasoned with snappy stories. That is why he has hammered away at taxation reduction, never getting very far with this big point.

The leader who fails to do his part had better go to the nearest shop where reliably heavy millstones are perfectly fitted to No. 16 necks if Miller is re-elected. And that is no idle jest. The Governor has his numbers in his little red memorandum book.

Already he has detected indifference, if not worse, in several counties where he has every reason to expect a big vote. He knows who is sulking over patronage reduced by his unvarying insistence on economy and efficiency in the State government. These men are just waiting for their hat checks, whether they know it or not.

The Governor believes he may lose some votes in the larger cities. This is due to an especial drive made for the so called labor vote by Smith, and particularly for the radical vote by labor agitators he separated from the pay roll. He believes that some Republicans will vote against him from a mistaken conception of the wet or dry issue. He believes that in some of the larger cities the so called home rule issue, combined with traction attacks, may cost him support. He knows that there is some dissatisfaction within the Republican organization over his refusal to grant renomination to Attorney-General Newton, State Engineer Williams and State Secretary John I. Lyons. The total of these losses is apt to be considerable, he concedes.

Keep in mind that Miller is not the

man to fool himself. The politicians say, "You can't kid Miller. You can't kid a man who does not kid himself." These situations, generally speaking, apply to Albany (particularly), to Rochester, Buffalo, Syracuse and probably fifteen or twenty lesser cities. Present indications are that Smith will carry Albany city, leaving Albany county in doubt.

It is extremely doubtful if Smith will carry Syracuse and it is contended that Onondaga county will return a plurality for Miller.

It is by no means certain that Smith will carry Buffalo, as has been proclaimed loudly by Smith partisans. In Erie county, where the Democrats expected to make a formidable showing, Democratic leaders conceded Friday that Miller would win the county by a reduced plurality, and admitted that it was a "tight fight" in the city of Buffalo.

### Figures for 1920 Compared.

In 1920 Miller polled 39,057 votes in Onondaga county to 37,572 for Smith, a plurality of 1,485.

In Onondaga county in 1920 Miller received 51,046 votes to 29,493 for Smith, a plurality of 21,553.

In Erie county in 1920 Miller received 23,730 votes to 23,315 for Smith, a plurality of 415.

The total 1920 vote for Miller was 125,372 to 121,812 for Smith, a Miller plurality of 3,560.

Two years ago Smith carried Greater New York by a plurality of 319,873. Smith's vote was 708,604 and Miller's 388,730. Miller carried up-State by a plurality of 333,936. Miller received 946,144 votes up-State, while Smith received 552,208.

Now as against a certain weakness in the cities, quite comprehended by the Governor, he places a partly balancing factor. This is the known disposition of a great many Democrats to recognize him as the best business Governor probably in the history of the State. This class of citizens is not to be reached by appeals to prejudice or "come on" shouts of good fellowship. They keep their eyes on taxes and the contact of State government with their small but very precious interests.

In all of the big cities mentioned Democrats have been found who quite frankly state that they like Al Smith; that they hate to vote against him, but that it is impossible to turn down a record like Miller's. This source of strength is not apt to meet the loss from the factors stated above. Miller is unquestionably weaker in the larger cities than he was two years ago. How about the rural communities?

### Stronger in Rural Districts.

The answer is that he is probably stronger in some sections of the State, particularly the western part. He is probably little stronger in the northern part and in sections of the southern part. In these rural sections he is stronger because his government had a more helpful conduct with the average man than Smith's government. In other words, Miller cut their State taxation. If it doesn't show in their total bills since local taxes have increased they do know that their total tax bills would have been considerably bigger had it not been for a State cut.

In every county they know to a dollar just how much Miller saved them. They know he gave them more roads and better roads and so helped them market their product more cheaply and quickly. They know that rural schools have been brought to better efficiency. These things count. Miller relies upon them to roll up a rural vote big enough to overwhelm the dissatisfaction in the larger cities and to beat back Smith's New York city plurality.

The Governor will not indicate what

he believes his up-State plurality will be or what he thinks Smith will get in New York city. Persons close to him think he will meet Mr. Smith at the Bronx River with around 300,000 plurality, which would suggest an up-State vote for Miller of 250,000, or about 100,000 less than he received two years ago, and an up-State vote for Smith of 250,000, or about the same as he got two years ago.

As regards New York city, where approximately 1,100,000 votes will be cast, persons close to the Governor do not expect Smith to receive more than 250,000 plurality. They figure that Miller ought to get about what he got two years ago, about 150,000, and that Smith's vote will fall off to around 640,000 to 650,000.

Grateful for a Sunday's rest here, the Governor will leave for New York city at 7:30 A. M. to-morrow. He will stay at the Hotel Gotham, while conducting his week speaking tour of the city.

## CITIZENS UNION ADDS TO ITS ASSEMBLY SLATE

Lists Indorsements in Manhattan and Bronx.

The Citizens' Union yesterday made public its indorsements of nominees for the State Assembly in New York county and The Bronx. Approval is now recorded for thirty-eight nominees in the sixty-two districts in the city. Those indorsed are: Republicans, 18; Democrats, 16; Socialists, 4.

Those indorsed yesterday are: Second district, Frank R. Galgalo, Dem.; Fifth, Charles D. Donohue, Dem., minority leader; Sixth, Sol-Ullman, Rep.; Seventh, Victor R. Kaufman, Rep.; Eighth, Harriet Stanton Blatch, Socialist and Farmer-Labor; Ninth, David Kemper, Rep.; Tenth, Bernard Aronson, Rep.; Eleventh, Samuel I. Roseman, Dem.; Twelfth, John J. O'Connor, Dem.; Thirteenth, John R. Nugent, Dem.; Fourteenth, Frederick L. Hackenbush, Dem.

Fifteenth, Joseph Steinberg, Rep.; Sixteenth, Maurice Bloch, Dem.; Seventeenth, August Classen, Socialist and Farmer-Labor; Eighteenth, Jacob A. Adler, Rep.; Nineteenth, Horace W. Palmer, Rep.; Twentieth, George N. Jesse, Rep.

The Bronx: Second, Lester W. Patterson, Dem.; Fifth, William Lyman, Dem.; Sixth, Thomas J. McDonald, Dem.; Seventh, Joseph V. McKee, Dem.; Eighth, Edward J. Walsh, Dem.

## 'AL'S' NEIGHBORS OUT TO MAKE IT UNANIMOUS

"Let's make it unanimous in 'Al's' home town," was the slogan of the Old Neighbors' Association for Alfred E. Smith, which held a rally yesterday afternoon at the Downtown Tammany Club, 59 Madison street.

The Oliver street idol was not there, but Mrs. Smith and "Al," Jr., explained he was resting from his campaign up-State and they just wouldn't wake him up. The announcement that "Al" could not be present, made by Magistrate Thomas J. Nolan, who presided, did not dampen the cheering which greeted every announcement of his name.

The O'Brien brothers, Joe and James J., led a delegation from Senator Calder's district in Brooklyn. There were the McCaddins, the Gilchrist clan, the O'Neills, the Burns boys, the Mike Haggerty contingent from Staten Island, the Riordan, Foley and Enright.

Senator James J. Walker got a laugh when he said just once he had shaken hands with Gov. Miller, from which he had caught a severe cold.

## M'CORMICK PREDICTS REPUBLICAN VICTORY

Senator Says Administration's Record Will Be Indorsed by Voters.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Her. Bureau. Washington, D. C., Oct. 29. (

National incoherence of the record of the Republican Administration and support of Senate and House nominees in the election were predicted to-night by Senator Medill McCormick (Rep., Ill.), chairman of the Republican Senatorial committee.

Asserting that the current of public opinion is running strongly for Republican candidates, Mr. McCormick based the expected victory for the G. O. P. on the achievements of the Harding Administration, particularly the lopping off of a billion dollars of the Federal expense bill and also of the tax measure.

Senator McCormick challenged Democratic leaders to a showdown whether if returned to power they would repeal the major measures which marked the last two years of legislation. To do so, he said, would militate against the economic recovery of the United States and throw the country back into an economic morass similar to that in which European nations are struggling.

"Would the Democracy," asked Senator McCormick, "if returned to power, repeal the budget act which has made possible the reduction of expenditures and taxation?"

"Would it substitute the old complex and onerous Democratic revenue act for the simpler, more scientific and less burdensome Republican revenue act?"

"Would it repeal the act which restricts the recovery of the United States and restored the interior market to the depressed American manufacturer and workman?"

"Would it restore to the payrolls the tens of thousands of Federal employees who have been sent hom to find productive employment?"

"Would it open wide the doors to countless hosts of immigrants at a time when the American workman at least is secure in his job?"

"Would it abrogate the Washington treaties, substitute discord for accord in the Pacific and restore competition in armament, in lieu of limitation of naval forces by agreement?"

"The Republican Administration and the Republican Congress, which together have drawn the country up from the morass of depression, took steps to make sure it would not fall again into the abyss of unemployment and industrial stagnation from which the European nations have been unable to lift themselves. Therefore we wrote the tariff act. It is not without faults."

"It was written in face of the measurable difficulties created by the fluctuating European values, but in the knowledge that thousands of skilled workers in Europe are paid less than \$5 a week and that whereas, according to official reports, European wages have been reduced by an average of 50 per cent. in the last six months American wages have been reduced in a sum not to exceed 5 per cent. since the signing of the armistice, according to Samuel Gompers."

Chairman Cordell Hull of the Democratic National Committee issued a statement declaring that a Democratic victory is assured.



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